The People's Press.

VOL. XVIII. SALEM, N. C., APRIL 1, 1870. NO. 12.

The People's Press.

PUBLISHED BY

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Terms:—Cash in advance.

One copy, one year,.....$2 00
" six months,.....1 00
" three months,..... 75

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ten lines or one inch space, or less, to constitute a square.

One square, one insertion, $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, 50

Court advertisements will be charged higher than the regular rates.

SPECIAL NOTICES charged 50 per cent. higher than ordinary advertisements.

Liberal deductions made by special contracts, to large advertisers.

POETRY.

When you were Seventeen.

When the hay was mown, Maggie,
In the years long ago,
And while the western sky was rich
With sunset's rosy glow,
Then hand in hand close-linked we passed
The dewy ricks between,
And I was one-and-twenty, Mag,
And you were seventeen.

Your voice was low and sweet, Maggie;
Your wavy hair was brown;
Your cheek was like the wild red rose,
That showered its petals down;
Your eyes were like the blue speedwell,
With dewy moisture sheen,
When I was one-and-twenty, Mag,
And you were seventeen.

The spring was in our hearts, Maggie,
And all its hopes were ours;
And we were children in the fields,
Among the opening flowers.
Ay! life was like a summer day
Amid the woodland green,
For I was one-and-twenty, Mag,
And you were seventeen.

The years have come and gone, Maggie,
With sunshine and with shade,
And silvered is the silken hair
That o'er your shoulders strayed,
In many a soft and wayward tress—
The fairest ever seen—
When I was one-and-twenty, Mag,
And you were seventeen.

Though gently changing Time, Maggie,
Has touched you in his flight;
Your voice has still the old sweet tone,
Your eye the old love-light;
And years can never, never change
The heart you gave, I ween,
When I was one-and-twenty, Mag,
And you were seventeen.

Select Miscellany.

THE REFORMED ROBBER.

In the year 1810, Father Raphael, an ecclesiastic of Orne, Normandy, was one day sent for into the country to prepare a highwayman for death. The criminal was not more than two or three and twenty, with an interesting physiognomy, and had been seduced by bad company. He had frankly confessed all the circumstances of his guilt; his chains were already taken off, as usual, previous to his execution; and as there was no convenient place in the prison, the clergyman and the culprit were shut up in a small chapel which stood detached from any other buildings, at the extremity of the village, and received all its light from an aperture in the middle of the vaulted roof.

Here the ecclesiastic immediately commenced an earnest exhortation to repentance; but, though he made it as persuasive and pathetic as possible, he observed that the poor fellow paid very little attention to what he said. As his appearance, age and confession gave the father no reason to suppose him a hardened criminal, he was somewhat surprised at this inattention. He ascribed it, however, to a natural levity of disposition, which he did not fail seriously to reprove, and reminded his companion to make the best use of the short time he had yet to live.

"By all means, reverend father," replied the prisoner, "that is just what I should wish to do. Your exhortations are indeed excellent; but yet I doubt whether your reverence would yourself pay much attention to the finest prayers in the world if you were in my place. For, to say nothing about the confoundedly disagreeable sensation, arising from the knowledge that in a few hours one's neck is to be broken, there is one idea which suggests itself with such force as to occupy my whole soul."

"Well, and what is that?"

"That I might yet find means to get off, if your reverence choose to spare my life."

"I?—I? What do you mean?"

"Don't you see that opening in the roof?"

"Yes, certainly; but what then?"

"That is a considerable height is evident enough. But if we were to put that altar exactly underneath it, and upon the altar that chair; if your reverence would get upon the chair, and then suffer me to mount upon your shoulders, I should certainly be able to reach it."

"And when you had got up there what would you do?"

"I would scramble down the roof to the cornice, and then a leap of five or six yards would be but a trifle for a man in my situation. I hope that nobody is watching on the outside. The chapel stands detached, a wood is not far off; I can assure that as soon as I reached the ground, I would run as fast as my legs would carry me."

Here the poor fellow paused. The priest considering the whole plan in silence, with difficulty repressed an involuntary smile, and rejoined:

"Excellent! And I am to assist you to do this! At a great risk to myself, I am to enable a robber to continue his guilty course! All the depredations which you would henceforth commit——"

"No, reverend sir, never would I commit any more. I am now fully aware of the consequences. I have this time approached too near the gallows not to avoid it in future as far as lies in my power. I will betake myself to work, and maintain myself honestly, let me toil ever so hard to do it. Help me but this once, I entreat you!"

The father did not suffer him to solicit long; he only exacted a solemn promise of amendment, and then, though his heart was long before softened in favor of the prisoner, he complied with his request. He assisted to remove the altar, placed the chair upon it himself, and patiently served to lengthen out this singular ladder. The poor fellow certainly had great difficulty to reach the opening; but what will not the fear of death accomplish? When he had crept out, the father listened attentively for some time, and as the leap was followed by no outcry, or noise, he removed the altar and chair to their proper places, and contentedly waited full two hours to see how the affair would end.

At length the officers of justice, conceiving that the prisoner had been allowed sufficient time to prepare himself, the jailor and executioner went to fetch him away. The former knocked at the door. The ecclesiastic from within replied, that he had long been anxiously wishing to be released. With astonishment they opened the door of the chapel, and with still greater astonishment, they beheld the father sitting all alone in the midst of it.

"Where is the prisoner?" was very naturally the first question.

"The prisoner," calmly replied the ecclesiastic, "was either an angel or a devil; it is impossible he could be a man. While I was endeavoring, to the best of my ability, to bring him to a due sense of his guilt, he suddenly rose from the place, and ascended through the aperature. I looked after him, petrified with astonishment, unable to move a limb, or to utter a single word. It was not till you knocked that I regained the power to stir or speak."

The jailor and executioner would willingly have supposed that the father's intellects were deranged; but as the criminal was irrecoverably lost, they knew not whether to consider it as a miracle or deception.

Several of the villagers assembled; but after the most diligent search in every corner of the chapel, no trace of the criminal could be discovered. The executioner, who was the greatest loser by this accident, hastened to acquaint the officers of justice with the circumstance. They repaired to the spot, and to them the ecclesiastic repeated the same story as before. He added, that in no case was it his duty to act the part of keeper to a prisoner, and that he was almost convinced this reputed culprit was innocent; and solemnly swore that he went out at the aperature in the roof. The superstition of the multitude led them to suspect sorcery; and the father took no pains to refute it.

Years passed away, and the circumstances of the lost criminal was almost forgotten by the good people of Orne, when one day Father Raphael was journeying through a distant province, and was belated so that the night came down upon the worthy priest in the midst of a deep forest. In the midst of his troubles a light gleamed out in the distance, and towards it he made his way. It proved to proceed from a small and comfortable cottage, into which he was ushered by a comely young woman to find a good-featured, stalwart man sitting by the fireside.

The good father noted a strange manner about the man on their meeting, and afterwards an extra desire upon the cottager and his wife's part to shower upon him all the creature comforts possible.—The best that the house could give and the choice bed was his, and on the morrow a proffer from the man to escort the father upon his way within sight of his destination, a proffer which was accepted.

They jogged pleasantly on until the time came for parting, when the cottager in a very delicate way slipped a small purse with, for a poor man, a liberal allowance of coin, and whispering to Father Raphael "For the love of God," said:

"Now, father, we must part; but before you go let me ask you a question. Do you not remember me?"

"No!" was the response.

"Strange!" said the man, "when you once saved my life."

The story is told. It was the identical highwayman who had through the benevolent priest's agency, so many years before, escaped an ignominious death.

He had kept his promise faithfully, and become an honest man, married and prospered, and the father had his reward, not only in knowing that he had an agency in giving him to the world, but ever afterwards, about the beginning of the year, a small purse, with its little gold pieces, found its way mysteriously to the father's hand, and aided not a little in smoothing the winter of his life.

The Story of Robinson Crusoe.

Alexander Selkirk, a Fifeshireman, bred up to the sea, started off about the beginning of the last century on a voyage to America, half commercial and half piratical, in a way much in fashion in those days. Captain Stradling, commander of the ship, having taken some offence against Selkirk, put him on shore on the uninhabited island of Juan Fernandez, with one day's food, a sea-chest, clothes, bedding, a little tobacco, a few books and nautical instruments, some powder and ball, a gun, knife, axe, and a kettle or boiler. Thus was the lonely Scott on a September day in 1704, left to shift for himself on an island eighteen miles long by six broad, and at least four hundred miles distant from the nearest mainland, the Pacific coast of South America.

When he recovered from the first feeling of dismay and despondency, he set to work and built two huts of pimento wood, one as a dining and bed room, the other a kitchen; he roofed them with long grass, and by degrees gave them a warm lining of goat-skins. Strips of the same kind of wood supplied him with fire and light, burning very clear, and emitting an agreeable, fragrant odor. His chief food was boiled goat's flesh and crawfish, seasoned with pimento fruit, but sadly in need of a little salt, of which he had none save the brackish bitter salt of sea-water. When his clothes were worn out he made goat-skin garments, using a nail for a needle, and narrow strips of bark or skin for a thread. As for shoes, he soon learned to do without them altogether. Many cats and goats were found on the island; the former helped to scare away the rats, which at first were very troublesome; while the goats served him as playfellows and as a supply of food.

While his ammunition lasted he shot down the goats; when it was exhausted he caught them by running; and so expert did he become that he could run down any one of them. Once he fell over a precipice while thus engaged, and only escaped destruction by falling on the animal on the beach below. During his stay on the island he appropriated five hundred goats to food and clothing, and set free another five hundred after marking them on the ears. (Thirty years afterwards, when Anson's crew landed on the island, the first goat they shot, was one of those which Selkirk had thus marked.)

When his knife was worn out he forged others from old iron hoops. Thus did the lonely man pass four years and four months; when in February, 1709, he was rescued by a vessel commanded by Capt. Rodgers. Although he had some difficulty in returning to the use of speech, and in reconciling himself to the ship's provisions and usages, he gradually became fitted to act as mate to the ship, in which he returned to England in 1711,

Such was the true story of Alexander Selkirk, from which Defoe elaborated the "Adventures of Robinson Crusoe," and in which, it will be seen, there was no Indians and no man Friday.

An Indian Trick.

The following extract of a letter from a soldier on the plains to a friend in Milwaukie is printed in the *Evening Wisconsin* of that city:

"We are after the Indians hot blast, and I tell you the man who picks these follows up for dogans finds himself woefully deceived. A part of our troops had been on trail of a small band of Sioux, and they had dodged us, and bothered us, and beat us, until we determined to have them, let come what might. One day we came upon them, and it appeared, so suddenly, too, that there was no chance for them to escape. Each man seated himself squarely in his saddle, and with revolver in hand we dashed on. There squat each identical Sioux on his pony just as though we were miles away, and as stoically indifferent as though they did not care a continental. As we, at a full gallop, drew near, the officer in command felt that we were riding into some trap, but it was too late to sound a retreat, and on we went.

"I think the distance between us and the Sioux and their ponies was just twelve feet before a single redskin had moved a muscle; then, quicker than you could say "scat," off from the shoulders of each identical Sioux came the fiery red blanket he wore and up and down it was shaken vigorously, in the very faces of our horses. We had boasted a great deal over those horses, and they would do anything we wanted them to—that is to say, they would drive through a prairie fire, alongside a bull buffalo, through a prairie dog village, and over dead Indians, but I tell you, you ought to have seen them, to a horse, turn tail and run from those blankets. We were going along so nicely, and each trooper was so eager to make a dead sure thing of his redskin, that we let the horses have it much their own way and we repented of it. Just as frightened as they could be they paid no attention to curb, and away they went in every direction.

"Troopers were sprawling on the ground, and others were clinging to horses' mane, with both feet pointing up in the air. It was the worst stampede I ever saw, and I have looked on at "some" in my day. If the Sioux had followed up, they might have made a few scalps, but they seemed so well pleased with the result of the trick that those who were unhorsed near them say they disappeared as if they had gone down through the earth. When our troop assembled, we, one and all, declared that the thing was the best of the kind we had ever heard of, but determined that we would pay them back for it one of these days, and we will."

Death of La Montain, the Aeronaut.—A History of his Career.

John La Montain, the famous aeronaut, died at South Bend, Indiana, on the 14th of February. La Montain's life was full of daring adventures and of incidents, which were frequently more interesting than agreeable. He was among the most fearless aeronauts in this or any country, and pursued his chosen profession with a higher object than to merely make money by exhibiting himself. He was compelled to make balloon ascensions for the public amusement as a means of support, but he hoped to make his experiments useful in the advancement of science and the development of meteorological theories. He really died poor, at the age of forty-one. A pet theory of La Montain was, that there was a current in the atmosphere corresponding with the Gulf Stream in the ocean, and flowing steadily from West to East. He was ambitious to be the first aeronaut to cross the Atlantic, taking advantage of this current. He built the famous balloon "Atlantic" for this purpose. This is one of the largest, strongest, and most beautiful balloons ever made. The aeronaut determined to test his theory by a land voyage first, and started from St Louis for the East, accompanied by J. Wise of Lancaster, Mr. Hyde, an editor of the Missouri *Republican*, and Mr. Gager, a scientific man of Boston. The party were in the air over nine hours, passing over Lake Erie, and into New York State. Up to this point they had enjoyed what seemed to them a calm, though their motions must have been very rapid. While crossing Lake Ontario a tornado seized the balloon, and it was left a wreck in the woods of Jefferson county N. Y. The "Atlantic" had traveled 1,180 miles in less than 10 hours. This disaster ruined La Montain's plan of crossing the ocean for a time. He was saddened, but felt that the trip had important results in showing the velocity of aerial motions, and demonstrating the fact that a balloon might cross large bodies of water. A small balloon was made from the remnants of the "Atlantic," and he started on a trip from Watertown, N. Y., with Mr. John A. Haddock, editor of the *Reformer*. This trip was a remarkable one. The voyagers, who expected to return in a few hours, were not heard from for many days. Public excitement became intense. The mystery was at last explained: having no compass, the aeronauts had lost their bearings, and were carried far into the dense woods of the Ottawa reservation, in Canada. After wandering for many days, subsisting upon leaves and berries, they were accidentally discovered, in the last stages of starvation, by some Indian scouts in the employ of a lumberman. Their story was widely published and illustrated by the newspapers. When the late war began, La Montain turned his attention to military balloons, and was the first aeronaut engaged in the service. The advantages gained in war by ballooning was very uncertain, however, and the entire system was given up. The last serious adventure of La Montain occurred in Michigan, and probably hastened his death. An impatient crowd cast him off before he was ready, without an overcoat or instruments, and the valve rope tied several feet above the basket. He shot like a rocket up into a heavy cloud of mist and sleet, which froze the valve board fast. He climbed, with frost-bitten fingers, up the net work, and tore the balloon with his teeth. The opening extended so far that the balloon collapsed, discharging its gas, and fell with great velocity from a height of two miles. The aeronaut was picked up benumbed and insensible, though not dangerously injured.

The Night Lamp.

There are many families who use night lamps, and through inability to provide gas, have been in the habit of burning kerosene oil, a very good thing when properly used. A few words on the subject of its use at night: When the light of the kerosene lamp is turned down low, the combustion is not perfect, and the atmosphere of the room becomes vitiated by the unconsumed oil vapor, by the gas produced by combustion, and also legitimate particles of smoke and soot thrown off, to be taken into the lungs of the occupants. Air thus poisoned is deadly in its effects, and the wonder is that the people are not immediately and fatally injured by breathing it. Its consequences are the unaccountable and mysterious headaches, irritation of throat and lungs, dizziness and nausea.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.—A rare and important event in the astronomical world is to take place in December 1874—the transit of Venus across the sun's disc. The English astronomers, even at this early day, are making preparations for the observation of the transit, as it will take much time to select remote stations, provide the necessary instruments, and organize the various parties. The object of all this expensive and troublesome labor is to ascertain the sun's distance from the earth; and the transit of Venus, which does not occur once in a century, furnishes the best known opportunity of finding out the distance. The established supposition that the sun is 95,000,000 miles away from the earth has been recently calculated to be 4,000,000 miles too much, and the correctness of the latter theory will be determined by the transit. The best points for the observation of this event will be in the Marquesas Islands, the mouth of the Amoor River, Bombay, India, Melbourne, Australia, Turkey and Egypt.

Rules for Business Men.

Take advantage of modern facilities, and accomplish as much in a single day as required weeks, months, or years formerly.

Use the means within your reach; there is something for everybody to do; and a place for every one who is willing to work.

Don't depend upon your own lungs alone; use the columns of the Press.

Don't depend alone upon your own hands, or the hands of other men's hands; use steam-power if possible.

Make it known by printer's ink that you are prepared to do business.

Confess ignorance in regard to subjects on which you are uninformed; listen and learn.

Be silent when a fool talks; he will cease the sooner; you cannot gain by his converse.

Be self-reliant; nothing but your own efforts.

Calculate the probabilities of the future; increase and multiply the means of information.

To compete successfully with a neighbor, participate in the facilities afforded to go ahead.

The door to wealth, respectability, influence, and honor, is thrown wide open to all.

Establish yourself on the broad and sound basis of *integrity*; conduct your business with intelligence and judgment.

Trifle not with serious matters, and be not serious about trifles.

Wisdom and virtue make the poor rich and the rich honorable.

There is no deep or hidden mystery to be studied or practised to carry on business successfully; on the contrary, all that any honest, legitimate concern, demanded by the public wants, requires, is fair judgment, close industry, unwavering integrity, superior workmanship, fair prices, and to do better by the customers, if possible, than others in the same business can do by theirs—and give it publicity.

Let the business of others alone, and attend to your own.

Don't buy what you don't want; use every hour to the best advantage, and study even to make leisure hours useful.

Find recreation in looking after your business, and your business will not be neglected in looking after recreation.

Buy fair, sell fair, take care of the profits, and be economical.

Should misfortune overtake you, retrench, work harder, but never fly the track; confront difficulties with undinching perseverance: should you then fail, you will be honored; but shrink, and you'll be despised.

Consider the causes of the good standing of some, and the decline and fall and want of success of others, and regulate your conduct accordingly.

The tricky, deceitful and dishonest are rarely prosperous, for when confidence is withdrawn, poverty is likely to follow.

With the preservation of an upright character, if opportunities for acquiring knowledge and cultivating the mind, which lie in every one's way, be properly improved, respectability, influence, and perhaps wealth, may be the reward.

Resolve to perform what you ought; and perform without fail what you resolve.

Reflect on what you see and hear. Set your mind at work; reason with candor; weigh well and consider for yourself, decide and act.

Pain Succeeds Pleasure.

Horace said: "Punishment, although lame of foot, rarely fails to overtake the transgressor." The observation of every man verifies the truthfulness of the poet's language. No man can violate any of God's laws with impunity. The epicure ruins the digestive powers of his stomach and brings on disease and premature death. The libertine deprives himself of the blessings of home; the drunkard squanders his property and entails poverty, and, generally, ignominy and shame on his family. The man who sleeps in harvest must be pinched by hunger in the winter. Idleness and prodigality are always followed by want. The spendthrift of to-day is the beggar of to-morrow.—From the general dealings of God's providence, and especially from the teachings of His word, we are warranted in concluding that the impenitent sinner in this world will be the writhing worm that never dies, in the next.

A NEW TOWN IN NORTH CAROLINA.—A letter to the Boston *Advertiser* says: "Francis Lightfoot, of Philadelphia, immediately after the war brought a large tract of land between the Roanoke and Tar rivers. He and a few others organized and secured a charter for a company called the Jamesville and Washington lumber and railroad company. Mr. Lightfoot was elected President, and for two years has been at work preparing for the settlement of a first-class town. The gentlemen associated with him are well known in Philadelphia as among the most reliable business men. A railroad has been built for several miles, and the engine is running over it. The road will be further extended, and open up a valuable tract of land suitable for farms. Already a few Pennsylvania farmers, from Chester county, have broken ground, and their deep ploughing makes the natives stare. A flourishing town, such as it is proposed to build up here, will be a blessing to North Carolina."

There is no end to our welcome to men and enterprises like the above, come from where they may.—*Turboro' Carolinian.*

SUNDAY READING.

Beautiful Illustration.

In the Book of Deuteronomy, we have a very animated and beautiful allusion to the eagle, and her method of exciting her eaglets to attempt their flight, in that sublime and highly mystic composition, called Moses' song; in which Jehovah's care of his people, and method of instructing them how to aim at and attain heavenly objects are compared to her proceedings on that occasion: "As an eagle stirreth up her nest, fluttereth over her young, spreadeth abroad her wings taketh them, beareth them on her wings, so the Lord alone did lead them." (Dut. xxxii. 12.) The Hebrew law-giver is speaking of their leaving their captivity, Sir H. Davy had an opportunity of witnessing the proceedings of an eagle after they had left it. "I once saw a very interesting sight, above one of the crags of Ben [illegible] gusts, in pursuit of black game. Two parent eagles teaching their offspring, two young birds, the manœuvres of flight.—They began by rising from the top of a mountain, in the eye of the sun; it was about mid-day, and bright for this climate. They at first made small circles, and the young birds imitated them; they paused on their wings, waiting till they had made their first flight, and then took a second and larger gyration, always rising toward the sun, and enlarging their circle of flight, so as to make a gradually extended spiral. The young ones still slowly following; and they continued this sublime kind of exercise till they became mere points in the air, and were both, parents and children, lost to our aching sight."

What an instructive lesson to Christian parents does this history read! How powerfully does it excite them to teach their children betimes to look toward Heaven and the Son of Righteousness, and to elevate their thoughts thither, more and more on the wings of faith and love; themselves all the while going before them and encouraging them by their own example.

A good story is related of the late Rev. J. L. Cannon, D. D., of New Brunswick. On one occasion—being accustomed to leave his secular affairs very much to take care of themselves in his higher engagements in spiritual things—he had given an order to a horse-jockey for the purchase of a horse. When the man called, a few days after, he was shown to the study and said: "Well, Dominie, I have got a horse that will suit you to a fraction." "What is the price?" said the doctor. The jockey named a fair-sounding sum. The doctor rose, and opening his desk and pulling out a roll of bills, began to count out the money. "What," said the jockey, "are you not going to look at the horse?" "No," said the doctor, "you say he will suit me; I will take your word for it." This fearless reliance stimulated the jockey's conscience into unwonted activity, and, starting up, he said: "Keep your money to-day, Dominie; perhaps I can get you a better horse," and withdrew, to come again another day with an animal that would bear subsequent reflection.

The little that I have seen in the world, and know of the history of mankind, teaches me to look upon their errors in sorrow not in anger. When I take the history of one poor heart that has sinned and suffered and represent to myself the struggles and temptations it has passed through; the brief pulsation of joy, the tears of regret, the feebleness of purpose, the scorn of the world that has little charity, the desolation of the soul's sanctuary and threatening voices within, health gone—happiness! gone—I would fain leave the erring soul of my fellow-man with him from whose hands it came. *Dr. Chalmers.*

Ah, this beautiful word! I know not what to think of it. Sometimes it is all sunshine and gladness, and heaven itself lies not far off, and then it suddenly changes, and it is dark and sorrowful, and the clouds shut out the day. In the lives of the saddest of us there are bright days like this, when we feel as if we could take the great world into our arms. Then gloomy hours when the fire will not burn on our hearths and all without and within is dismal, cold and dark. Believe me, every heart has secret sorrows, which the world knows not, and oft-times we call a man cold when he is only sad.

A young man once picked up a sovereign lying in the road. Ever afterward, as he walked along, he kept his eyes steadily fixed on the ground, in the hope of finding another. And, in the course of a long life, he did pick up, at different times, a good amount of gold and silver. But all these days, as he was looking for them, he saw not that heaven was bright above him and nature was beautiful around. He never once allowed his eyes to look up from the mud and filth in which he sought the treasure, and when he died, a rich old man, he only knew this fair earth of ours as a dirty road to pick up money as you walk along.

Almost every one says sometimes, "O dear!" or "O dear me!" How many know what it means? The former is corrupted from the French, *O Dieu?* and Italian, *O Dio?* meaning O God? and the latter from the Italian *Odio mio!* meaning, O my God!

ADDRESS

TO THE

PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The undersigned Conservative members of the General Assembly, upon the eve of their return to you, beg leave to suggest a few matters for your consideration, believing, as they do, that they bear directly upon the welfare of the State. We have a great struggle before us in the approaching August election, a struggle with a foe before whose massed columns our banner has twice gone down. What disasters to the State have followed these defeats, we will not stop to recount here; the story is but too familiar to you, we but desire to advise you to that course which seems best to us, for ridding our State forever from the calamitous rule of the Radical party. This Radical party, in the General Assembly, have been, at last, though reluctantly, forced, by the potent voice of public opinion, to grant, what the State Constitution, rightly construed, already secured to you: a popular election on the first Thursday in August next. Esteeming the free exercise of the ballot as they do, one of the most sacred rights of freemen, all of our people, without regard to party, condition or color, will receive the announcement with pleasure. The right of the people to rigidly scrutinize the acts of their Representatives, and to correct all abuses of power by the peaceful remedy of the ballot box, is one which freemen should never indifferently exercise or tamely surrender.—The election in August next, although confined to the choice of members of Congress, members of the next General Assembly, the various county officers and an Attorney General, is one of sufficient importance to call out every voter, and to actively enlist the energies and time of every lover of the State.

The dominant party are organizing thoroughly for the approaching campaign, and you imperil every important interest of the State if you flatter yourselves with the hope that it will surrender the government without a desperate struggle. We feel confident that an equally zealous and determined effort on the part of the Conservative people of the State, will insure them a thrice glorious victory in August next. But to achieve it, they must be united and thoroughly harmonious. In the presence of a determined enemy we cannot afford to divide among ourselves. The past glories or defeats of old political organizations should be among the things of the past. In the battle we are about to join against Radicalism, reckless extravagance, corruption, swindling, imbecility and partizan tyranny, why should we stop to enquire whether our leaders were in the past, Whigs, Democrats, Unionists or Secessionists, so they but lead us to victory and save us from a defeat, the result of which would be nothing less than absolute ruin to the State? That man who now attempts to exhume the buried past, to revive the prejudices born of issues long since dead, and which *ought* to be forgotten, will, intentionally, or unintentionally, contribute to the strength of our common enemy. Let the bickerings of the past be hushed; let us rise above the dwarfed idea that would lead us to enquire what a man's politics were in the past; let us but ask, is he an opponent of Radicalism, is he honest, is he competent? Upon this broad and elevated platform you can invite the good of all parties and races to join you against that party, which has levied and collected taxes, without stint, with one hand and scattered them with wild extravagance with the other; that has introduced into our Hall of Legislation, corruption hitherto unheard of there; that has elevated to positions of trust and profit, men wholly unworthy of confidence, that has altered and confused our laws until the administration of justice has become costly, and its attainment uncertain; that has sought to subordinate the civil administration to military power by proclamation of martial law and petitions to Congress for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*; that has more than doubled the current expenses of the State Government; that has enormously increased the State debt; that has ruined the credit of the State; that has cast a foul blot upon her hitherto fair escutcheon,—and that for want of statesmanship, and for utter disregard of the necessities of the people, is without a parallel in the history of this or any other State. With such a cause as ours, against such a party, the undivided ranks of conservatism must prevail.

In the last contest in this State, the principal issue was upon the question of colored suffrage and the civil rights of the colored race. That matter has been decided, upon a solemn appeal, by the people of the United States. The guarantee of their rights, has now become a part of the Constitution. To that Constitution we have ever been willing to defer, to the laws made in pursuance of it, we yield, and ever have yielded a ready obedience.

The reconstruction acts of Congress, with the civil and political rights they confer on the colored race, we regard as a finality. We accept them in good faith. We are one of the States of the Union. Let us seek to forget the bitterness of the past, to build up the places made waste by the unfortunate war, and to promote the harmony and prosperity of all sections of our great country.

The colored man now enjoys the same political and civil rights as the white man. We accept his status as fixed by the Constitution of this State and the United States in good faith. We regard it as a final settlement of the question. It now becomes our duty as good citizens to elevate him morally and intellectually.

The Chief Magistrate of this State, the head and front of Radicalism, has seen fit to declare one of our counties in a state of insurrection, and to call upon Congress to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* throughout the State. We declare there is no sufficient cause for this extraordinary action of Governor Holden.—There is and has been no armed resistance. No uprising of the people. No outbreaks to disturb or hinder the full administration of the civil law. We assert that there is not a county in the State, in which any Sheriff or other peace officer may ngo to unattended, and with perfect safety, and execute any process upon any citizen of the State. It is true that murders and other outrages have been committed, but they have not been confined to any particular locality, or any political party, and when Gov. Holden represents to the President and to Congress that these acts are evidences of disloyalty, he is guilty of a willful libel upon a people whose rights he has sworn to protect. When he seeks to convince the Federal authorities that these violators of the law, receive aid, countenance, or encouragement from the Conservative party of the State, he knows that his allegations are unfounded, and that he perpetrates a great wickedness, purely in the interest of a political party. He hopes by magnifying these outrages, by giving them the appearance of disloyalty on the part of our people, to procure the aid of Federal troops in overawing them in the next election. And he further hopes to wreak vengeance on his political opponents through the agency of courts martial hedged in by bayonets. Surely there never was so base a betrayal of a people by their Chief Executive officer. We denounce crime wherever and by whomsoever committed, be the perpetrators white or black, Loyal Leaguers or Ku Klux, if such organizations exist; and we here declare them enemies of society and wicked ministers to that spirit of lawlessness and contempt of the forms of law from which our unhappy country has suffered so much under Radical rule. Secret political organizations are productive only of evil, let them, at once, be disbanded, and let men succeed at elections, upon their merits and not by force of a terrorism exercised over their oath-bound confederates. That man who upon his own impulse, or in obedience to the mandates of others, seeks to punish crime without due course of law, himself becomes a criminal. If crimes are to be punished, if wrongs are to be avenged, the Court House should be the place, and day light the time. It has ever been the boast of our people, even in our country's darkest hour, that they appeal for protection only to the guarantees of the constitution and to the forms of the civil law. It was reserved for the Radical party, in violation of this great principle of civil liberty, to drag men and women from their homes, try, convict and punish them, without due course of law. Emulate not their wickedness. Our hope for the security of life, liberty and property is in a strict obedience to law. The peace, harmony, and good of society require that every man should feel secure in these inalienable rights. Let the power of public opinion, more potent than an army of bayonets, be brought to bear in unmistakable terms to put down those who would recklessly disturb the peace of society. When this is done, there will remain no pretext for that abandoned wickedness which would make the crimes of a few men, a pretext for depriving the whole people of a whole State of the protection of the writ of *Habeas Corpus*.

In order to make success doubly sure, organization is absolutely necessary. The Executive Committee appointed at your last political Convention in 1868, feel that their power expired with the campaign of that year, and as we understand, will act no longer. We therefore suggest the following gentlemen as an executive Committee of the State during the coming campaign:

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Thomas Bragg, M. A. Bledsoe, A. S. Merrimon, John C. Gorman, J. Q. De'Carteret, R. H. Battle, Jr., R. B. Haywood and J. H. Moore.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1st DISTRICT.

Chas. Latham Esq. of Washington.
Col. D. M. Carter of Beaufort.
Gen. M. W. Ransom of Northampton.

2nd DISTRICT.

W. G. Morisey Esq. of Wayne.
Col. Thos. S. Kenan of Wilson.
John Hughes Esq. of Craven.

3RD DISTRICT.

Maj. J. A. Englehard of New Hanover.
A. A. McKoy Esq. of Sampson.
Col. T. C. Fuller of Cumberland.

4TH DISTRICT.

J. S. Amis Esq. of Granville.
E. H. Plummer Esq. of Warren.
R. W. Yorke Esq of Chatham..

5TH DISTRICT.

Gen. A. M. Scales of Rockingham.
Col. J. T. Morehead of Guilford.
M. S. Robbins of Randolph.

6TH DISTRICT.

John E. Browne Esq. of Mecklenburg.
R. F. Armfield Esq. of Wilkes.
David Schenck Esq. of Lincoln.

7TH DISTRICT.

A. C. Avery Esq. of Burke.
W. M. Cooke Esq. of Buncombe.
Jas. R. Love Esq. of Jackson.

In these gentlemen the people of the State have confidence. We urge them to enter at once upon the discharge of their duties. Let the Executive Committees of the different Congressional Districts corresponded with the Central Executive Committee so that every section of the State may be heard in the conduct of the campaign. We have been the more induced to pursue this course in appointing the State Executive Committee, and in urging them to act promptly, in view of the fact that we deem a State political Convention unnecessary. The already united determination of our people to overthrow Radicalism, in our opinion, makes the call of a Convention useless. Their improvished condition makes it impolitic. We therefore request the State Executive Committee, composed of the Central Committee and the Executive Committees of the Congressional Districts, to meet in the City of Raleigh either in person or by proxy, on the 15th day of June next, for the purpose of recommending a candidate for the office of Attorney General of the State, unless in their wisdom they should deem an earlier meeting or a different course prudent.

Your county organizations should be perfected as speedily as possible. Let three young, active, energetic men be appointed in each township of each county, to see that the opponents of Radicalism are fully organized. Let the township canvassers report at proper times to a County Executive Committee, whose duty it shall be to supervise the canvass of their county. Let the County Executive Committee report regularly to the "Central Executive Committee" at the city of Raleigh, who will furnish from the records of the Radical party succinct documents showing the waste of the people's money. Let the Congressional Executive Committee designate the time and place of holding the different district Conventions. In the selection of candidates let eligible men be selected, let self be lost sight of; let the good of the State be your aim, and success your battle cry. Let all the elements opposed to Radicalism be organized into one solid irrisistible column. Let the grand army that is to overthrow Radicalism unfurl its banner; let the mighty hosts be marshaled; let the camp fires be lighted; let every discordant feeling be hushed, and with serried ranks, shoulder to shoulder, let it march with trumphant tread to a glorious victory.

Signed March 26th, 1870.

THOS. J. JARVIS, of Tyrell.
H. C. JONES, of Mecklenburg.
C. T. MURPHY, of Sampson.
F. N. STRUDWICK, of Orange.
W. H. MALONE, of Caldwell.
PLATO DURHAM, of Cleavland,
J. A. MOORE, of Alamance.
R. P. MATHESON, of Alexander.
JOHN L. SMITH, of Alleghany.
J. H. DAVIS, of Carteret.
PHILIP HODNETT, of Caswell.
JOSIA BARNES, of Wilson.
J. SCOTT, of Onslaw.
J. W. GRAHAM, of Orange.
C. MELCHOR, of Cabarrus.
W. M. ROBBINS, of Rowan.
J. M. McLAUGHLIN, of Iredell.
L. A MASON, of Gaston.
R. S. BEALL, of Caldwell.
W. L. LOVE, of Jackson.
D. P. HIGH, of Columbus.
W. B. FEREBEE, of Camden.
T. C. HUMPHRIES, of Currituck.
J. A. KELLY, of Davie.
J. C. McMILLAN, of Duplin.
N. E. ARMSTRONG, of Duplin.
JOHN GATLING, of Gates,
B. C. WILLIAMS, of Harnett.
W. P. WELCH, of Haywood.
TILTMAN FARROW, of Hyde.
T. A. NICHOLSON, of Iredell.
G. F. DAVIDSON, of Iredell.
E. M. PAINTER, of Jackson.
J. L. ROBINSON, of Macon.
R. D. WHITLEY, of Mecklenburg.
W. W. GRIER, of Mecklenburg.
W. W. BODDIE, of Nash.
FRANK THOMPSON, of Onslaw.
T. M. ARGO, of Orange.
J. HAWKINS, of Rowan.
J. M. SHAVER, of Rowan.
J. C. WILLIAMS, of Sampson.
J. W. CLAYTON, of Transylvania.
D. E. SMITH, of Wayne.
DAVID PROFFIT, of Yancy.
J. O. HICKS, of Clay.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1870.

GEO. WALTER SITES, - - EDITOR.

Any person procuring five new yearly subscribers, will be entitled to a sixth copy.

☞ It is evident that the people are not to be left in ignorance of the conduct of our present ruinous State administration. Our public orators are beginning to make their voices heard, and with a *vim* that is bound to tell. Maj. W. M. Robbins, Senator from Rowan and Davie, will address the citizens of the latter county, at Mocksville, on Tuesday the 5th inst. Let every one turn out to hear him, for he will tell some startling truths.

☞ The colored people, in some of the more western counties, are forming themselves into clubs in dead opposition to radicalism. They are becoming tired of the cajolery of their pretended friends and would be masters. They see through it all now, and have slipped the traces. A few days since they held a meeting in Rutherford county, which was addressed by orators of their own color. The radical leaders were denounced, and the colored men were urged to stand shoulder to shoulder with the whites in a grand effort to regenerate the State. Speed the cause.

☞ General B. F. Butler, whilom military hero and now the recognized representative man of Massachusetts, is said to be squinting towards the succession, or, in plainer words, setting his stakes for the next Presidency. Politics sometimes bring strange things to pass, but we never have heard that they could perform absolute miracles. The election of Butler to the Presidency would be a miracle of the most positive type.

☞ The Governor, last week, removed from office four white inspectors in Wilmington, and appointed four colored ones in their stead. All Republicans, but we dare say the depreciated parties are not quite as sound as they used to be.

☞ Hon. John Morrissey, M. C., from New York, sports a diamond breast pin valued at $5,000.—*Exchange.*

What a great pity it is that although diamonds and virtue are jewels of the first water, they are so seldom worn by the same person.

☞ A bill has passed the U. S. Senate allowing to the Southern States the arms (or their equivalent in ordinance stores) to which they were entitled from January, 1861 to January, 1865.

☞ It is the opinion of Washington letter writers—who always know more than anybody else—that upon the restoration of Texas to representation in Congress, the President will consider the work of reconstruction at an end, and send a message to Congress recommending universal amnesty by the removal of all political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment. Judging from the temper recently exhibited by Congress, that body does not seem to consider reconstruction at an end by any means, and we think it will hesitate a long while before adopting any such recommendation. The chief hope of the Southern people rests in a reconstruction of Congress.

☞ "Virtue is its own reward."—*Old Saw.*

That is the chief reason it so seldom gets any other. Who hears tell now a days of virtue being rewarded with office? The very idea is preposterous.

☞ North Carolina is not the only State in which strong symtoms of a bayonet election are showing themselves. The carpet-bag Governor of South Carolina has ordered the organization of five companies of militia, *forthwith*, in Edgefield county of that State. Edgefield is as quiet as our own Forsyth, yet this firebrand is taking steps to turn it topsy-turvy. When, oh when, shall our people have that blessed peace for which they so anxiously yearn? Is it *really* intended by the radical leaders to inaugurate a reign of terror?

ADJOURNED.—The General Assembly of North Carolina adjourned on Monday last, which is, no doubt, very acceptable information to all our readers. In the language of the Raleigh *Sentinel*, "the incubus is removed, and the whole State will breathe freer." In the proceedings of this, decidedly one of the most unpopular legislative bodies ever assembled in the State, we find very little to approve and much to condemn. Its acts will be fully ventilated in due time, so that the people will be able to see more clearly the unenviable record of their servants, and learn to be a little more careful how they exercise the right of suffrage in future.

We will publish the most interesting acts passed, as soon as we can procure copies. Captions next week.

NEWS ITEMS.

Capt. Eyre, of the Bombay, who ran into the American vessel Oneida causing her destruction and the loss of many lives, has been suspended for six months,—a very light sentence. The American Minister had demanded his arrest and criminal trial, but he sailed as a passenger in the Bombay. Great bitterness of feeling is reported to prevail between the Americans and English in Yokohama.

The German ship Carrie was run down by one of the Pacific and Oriential steamers. Crew saved. A fire at Yeddo, Japan, destroyed nearly 5000 houses.

The Guatemalian revolution is over. The leaders have been either captured or shot. Bogota will confirm the treaty with the United States for the Darian canal. Yellow fever at Rio Janeiro. Chili has Indian troubles. A Frenchman by the name of Arellio Antonio has proclaimed himself King.

TOURS, March 28.—Bonaparte is sentenced to pay Noir's family 25,000 francs and the expenses of the civil suit.

WHO IS GENERAL JORDAN.—General Thomas Jordan, late of the Confederate Army, and at present at the head of the Liberating army of Cuba, is a North Carolinian by birth. He is the son of Judge Dillon Jordan of Florida, who, some years ago, removed from Fayetteville, N. C., where Gen. Jordan was born.—*Exchange.*

There is a widespread revival in Liberia. A Baptist missionary writes that hundreds have been converted in various parts of the field.

Indian Outrages in Texas.

A statement from Austin, Texas, is to the effect that a party of Comanche Indians recently made an attack between San Saba and Comanche, in that State, on four men, driving them from their wagons. The Indians took the wagons and chopped them up and left. The bodies of two Indians, killed during the fight, were afterwards found. The white men all escaped. A party of men was raised immediately and started in pursuit, and came upon the Indians in their camp. A fight ensued, which resulted in the Indians being defeated and six of them killed. One white man was killed. It is also stated that in every raid the Indians make on the frontier more or less of the white men are killed and women and children butchered or carried away, and a great many more whites are killed than Indians. Another statement says: On the 6th inst., a party of Indians came within three miles of the Fort McKarette military post and carried off a Mrs. Fields.

Ex-Gov. McCormick, of Arizona, the present delegate in Congress, has decided to appoint a "little Injun" of his Territory to a cadetship at West Point.

The Wyoming delegate to Congress, in order to carry out the female suffrage laws of his territory, intends to send a young lady cadet to West Point.

There are 8,000,000 horses owned in the United States, and their estimated value amounts to something more than the national debt.

The Legislature of Colombia recognizes the Cubans as belligerents.

Twenty buildings were blown down in Baltimore by the late heavy gales.

[illegible] Turned.

The gentlemen who pull the wires of the radical party, who live, move and have their being within its unhallowed precincts, and who are anxious to keep on living, moving and having their being there, are unusually exercised at the disinclination of the Opposition to hold a State Convention this spring or summer. We do not wonder at their dissatisfaction, for, as far as we have seen, they have been little pleased at anything the Opposition has considered it proper or politic to do. In fact, should any measure be proposed and advocated by our friends, and that measure receive the approbation, however disguised, of the radical leaders, we should think twice, yea, three times before giving it our assent or support.

A number of the strictly conservative journals of the State, ourself among them, as well as a few of more exclusive opinions, favored, a short time back, the calling of a State Convention; but, since then, the political horizon has undergone material change, and the views of these journals been modified in accordance therewith. The disinclination to summon a State Convention which, soon manifested itself, has, we believe, passed into a determination, and will so remain should no extraordinary contingency arise rendering a change of base imperatively necessary.

The people of North Carolina, as a general thing, have fully resolved in their own minds what course they intend to pursue next summer. They intend, as far as lies in their power, to put the State squarely on its feet once more, and will commence this task by hurling the men who have deceived and ruined them, back into the nothingness from which they never should have been lifted. The past is now as a sealed book to these men; they wrote their own record in its pages, and it cannot now be expunged. That book will be brought in evidence before the great bar of the public, the seals broken, the testimony read, the judgment delivered, and the doom spoken. If there be any who are fatuous enough to doubt what this doom will be, they may see it shadowed forth in the scowling brows, and hear it in the muttered imprecations of those who are bearing the heavy burdens imposed upon them by the unexampled ignorance and unblushing turpitude of the offenders.

It needs no State Convention to organize a party, when the people of all political persuasions compose that party, or to harmonize its various components, when no discordant elements are recognized. It is all well enough for the radical leaders to call a Mass Convention of their demoralized adherents. It is their last and only chance to arrest the rapid progress of disintegration, and save themselves by legitimate means—and it is only a shadow of a chance after all.

The Raleigh *Standard* betrays its anxiety for the Opposition to meet in Convention, proclaim their principles and establish a platform. It needs no Convention to enunciate principles written upon the heart of every honest man, or to establish a platform already erected in the bosom of every true Carolinian. These principles few repudiate; this platform few ignore; those who do repudiate and ignore them would, for the sake of power and plunder, plunge the State into a worse condition than anything which exists, or ever has existed, within the territories of our unhappy neighbor, Mexico.

The people, as a mass, are in opposition to the system of mis-government which has ruled, and is now ruling, in this State, under the auspices of corrupt, designing and ambitious men; to the lavish expenditure of the public money wrung from them by onerous and incessant exactions; to a judiciary which has forgotten the purity of earlier days, and which drags its ermine through polluted paths; to a useless innovation which has torn down our most cherished idols and set up counterfeits and bastard importations in their places; to all and everything that antagonizes the honor and dignity of the State, and the welfare of the community. They demand that wisdom and integrity shall take the place of ignorance and venality; that economy shall rule instead of reckless prodigality; that public affairs shall be administered in the public interests, and not directed to private ends; that the besom of reform shall be wielded with unsparing hand in every department of the State Government, and finally—we state it modestly—that the taxes be made lighter, and fewer of them.

☞ We have only space this week to refer to the address to the people of North Carolina which appears in this issue.

THE REWARD FOR THE CAPTURE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.—President Johnson, by proclamation of May 2, 1865, offered $100,000 reward for the capture of Jefferson Davis, and Congress by act approved July 27, 1868, appropriated money to pay the reward. The third auditor has completed a settlement in favor of two hundred and forty claimants under this act which has been confirmed by the second comptroller, and sent to the War Department for requisition, and in the course of a few days the claimants may expect to receive the money.—*Washington Star.*

Cuba.

"Grim-visaged war" has not yet "smoothed his grisly front" in Cuba, for the rebellion in that unfortunate island is as rampant as ever. The amenities of civilized warfare have, in a great measure, been laid aside; reason, in disgust, has yielded the reins to passion, and the black flag has been unfurled by both antagonists. We have accounts of hundreds of prisoners, captured in battle, having been taken out and shot. A war of extermination like this must necessarily soon be solved. Many of the prominent insurgents have renounced their desire for annexation to this country, influenced in part, by the unsympathising spirit which they imagine our government has exhibited towards them in delaying to recognize them as belligerents and according them the privileges and favors such a recognition would involve. Clubs are now forming to oppose all measures looking towards annexation. This is well; for with its present population, manners and customs, its ignorance of the first principles of true constitutional liberty, its peculiar prejudices, political, social and religious, Cuba would not be at the present time a desirable acquisition to this country. We say at the present time, because there was a period when such an event would have been hailed with satisfaction by a large majority of our people. Circumstances have altered the case, and it may be years yet before those who are opposed to the policy of the party now administering the government can be induced to look with a favorable eye upon the absorption of the island of Cuba.

☞ An old political fossil of this State has come to life again, and Gen. Thos. L. Clingman has written a piece which he calls "An Address to the Citizens of North Carolina." It would be difficult to conceive what should have brought the Ex-Senator and Ex-General out of his shell, did we not remember that

"Satan always finds some work,
For idle hands to do."

The entire "Address" is nothing but a labored attempt to sow the seeds of discord in the rapidly augmenting ranks of the opponents of Radicalism, by bringing up old grudges, and appealing to political prejudices which were buried by the war. In connection with this, he endeavors to clear himself from the imputations resting upon him for his complicity with Messrs. Littlefield and Swepson in the ruthous management of the affairs of the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad. As was to have been expected, the "Address" has fallen still-born upon the community, inasmuch as the people are not now in the humor to quarrel between themselves over the political divisions of a dozen years ago; neither are they so easily gulled as to think Gen. Clingman could be so long and intimately associated with the railroad presidents named above, without being mixed up in their affairs a little more than he chooses to confess. Gen. Clingman has made a very transparent bid for some high political position, but if he expects to get that position from the people, he will have to eschew railroads and "live cleanly" for about two hundred years yet. It is possible, by that time, that people will forget a great many little things which they cannot very well forget just at present.

☞ The teachers of the public schools in this county, although they have completed their term for this season, have not been paid. The money has not been received from the Superintendent of Education, after all his grandiloquent talk in the premises. What has become of it? Can anybody tell? Most of these teachers are men in humble circumstances, some of them having gone into debt to procure necessaries for their families while they were engaged in teaching. We understand they are promised their pay when they teach out the next two months in the fall. That won't do. Men can't well live on promises. Where is the money? Cannot some of our late legislators explain? Will they not tell us how much of the school-fund they "borrowed" to pay their per-diem and for other purposes? That fund, in the language used some time ago by one of the very blatant demagogues who helped do the borrowing, was "a sacred fund," and they had no more right to lay their unholy paws upon it, than the sons of Belial had to eat the shew-bread on the Jewish altars.

☞ The Legislature has chosen Joseph Holden, Esq., of the Raleigh *Standard*, State Printer, by a strict party vote, notwithstanding bids were submitted by other responsible parties, to do the State printing at much cheaper rates. It seems, from Mr. Holden's own acknowledgment, that he was promised this lucrative office, in caucus, before he resigned the Speakership of the House. What a consummate piece of hypocrisy then, was the letter addressed to Mr. Holden at the instance of Republican members, urging him to reconsider and withdraw his resignation, when they knew the bargain had been made and that they were parties to it?

In 1859 the Petroleum product was less than 100,000 barrels. Every year shall beginning the product in America has reached about 4,800,000 barrels annually.

☞ "The majority of the House is composed of 'national bankers,' Butler says there are seventy in the House."

We find the above statement floating around among our exchanges uncredited, but we believe it to be true. It furnishes a reason why, in all the legislation of Congress bearing upon financial matters, the interests of the public at large are made subservient to the interests of a petted few; and these few are the bond-holding bankers and capitalists who represent, not the people, but dollars and cents, from the beginning to the end of the chapter. We have a national bank system fastened upon the country, which, in the hands of the radical party, is relied upon as a potent instrument for the perpetuation of radical power. Were the government in different hands, the banking system might be converted into an engine of good to all, but, as it is, we don't like it.

☞ One day last week President Grant submitted to the Senate a list of naval officers whom he had promoted, and whose promotions he desired confirmed. After confirmation, it was discovered that six of the officers named were *dead men*.

☞ The colored Republic of Liberia, on the western coast of Africa, has become involved in a war with the neighboring tribes of negroes and cannibals. Cause: the latter want to breakfast and dine off the fat Liberians, whom they consider choice eating.

MAGAZINE NOTICES.

THE TECHNOLOGIST.—The second number of this journal has reached us and is fully up to the promises held out by the first. It contains a very fine full page engraving, on tinted paper, giving the details of the East River Bridge Cassion. Other articles of great interest serve to render this number valuable, both to the practical man and to the general reader. Amongst them may be mentioned The Manufacture of Porcelain, Recent Improvements in Distillation, Street Railways, Ocean Lines of Telegraph, The Paris system of Draining, Influence of Occupation on Health, The History of the Lucifer Match, Isometrical Projection, The Science of Little Things, &c., &c. Those who desire to examine a copy of this journal should send twenty cents to the Industrial Publication Company, 176 Broadway, New York.

HARPER for April, continues "Fredrick the Great," with the usual variety of interesting and finely illustrated articles. This magazine is almost a necessity with those who wish to keep pace with the periodical literature of the day.

THE ALDINE PRESS, for March, is one of the most perfect specimens of Typographic Art we have ever seen. Its illustrations approach the finest Mezzotint engravings in richness. The whole is gotten up in the best style. $2.00 per year. Sutton, Brown & Co., Publishers, 23 Liberty Street, New York City.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for April contains some of the best literary articles that have ever graced its pages. To enumerate them would be useless, as they should be read to be properly appreciated. $4.00 a year. Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY for April contains a number of remarkable articles; among the most prominent are American Dress; American Neutralizing in Cuba; Insect life in Winter, &c. G. P. Putnam & Son, Broadway, New York. $4.00 a year.

THE GALAXY for April is one of the most interesting monthlies on our table. Contents varied and instructive. Sheldon & Co., 498 Broadway N. Y. $4.00 per year.

GODEY for the current month is the Ladies' Magazine for the season. It is surprising how it sustains itself in continued novelties for the gratification and instruction of its fair readers.

PETERSON continues to cater with success for the ladies and enjoys an unbounded popularity.

MEMORIAL AGAINST THE CONTINUANCE OF MORMON RELIGION.—Salt Lake, March 28.—A large meeting of merchants and professional men memorialize the people against a continuance of the past patriarchial religion. The interest on the subject is intense. The enforcement of the bill as it passed the House will make Utah a desert.

IOWA.—Keokuk, March 26.—A serious riot is progressing at Des Moins Rapids at the government works. A thousand Sweeds and Irish hold the works. The Sheriff, with a large posse, has gone to dislodge them.

The President nominated Vidal, of Louisiana, Consul to Tripoli; Barger, of South Carolina, Consul to Algiers; and Pike, late of the North Carolina *Standard*, Consul to Tampico.

The Bishop of Jerusalem states that there are twenty-four Protestant schools in Palestin in which 1,000 children are taught the Bible.

LOCAL AND STATE ITEMS.

☞ The heavy rain-storm which commenced on Friday night last, and lasted with but slight intermission until nearly daybreak on Sunday morning, caused quite a freshet in the water-courses hereabout. The quantity of rain which fell must have been very great, as the streams were higher than we had seen them for a long time previously. With the exception of the drowning of some small stock on Muddy Creek, we have not heard, up to the present writing, of any damage having been done.

☞ The wheat crop looks well in this county. There has been considerable sowed, and the fields are covered with a beautiful carpet of the brightest emerald. A good wheat crop this year, with a good corn crop on top of it, would lift our people up amazingly.

☞ On Friday evening last, the store of Mr. J. C. Conrad, in Yadkin county, two or three miles above the Shallowford, was broken into while the proprietor was at supper, and robbed of about seventy-five dollars in money, besides a variety of goods. The money-drawer was carried off by the thieves, and subsequently found, rifled of its contents, at some distance from the store-house. No clue has as yet been obtained, we believe, to the perpetrators of this bold robbery.

ESCAPED.—Nine convicts escaped from the Penitentiary in Raleigh on the night of the 22d ult., by sawing their way out of their cell and scaling the stockade by placing a plank against it. Gov. Holden has issued his proclamation offering the following rewards for their apprehension and delivery:

For apprehension of	Wm. G. Glenn,	$200
" "	" John A. Owen,	400
" "	" Kerney Griffin,	200
" "	" Burwell Perry,	200
" "	" LawrenceBrantly,	200
" "	" Weston Watkins,	200
" "	" Hogart Pogue,	200
" "	" William Y. King,	200
" "	" Arthur Riddle,	300

Removal of Disabilities.

The disabilities imposed by the 14th amendment have been removed from the following persons in this section of country:

A. C. Cowles, Yadkin county; J. W. Thomas, J. M. Leach, John F. Adams, J. R. Henderson and Lewis Hanes, Davidson; M. Masten, John Masten, Jno. Blackburn, Forsyth; B. F. Wilson, Stokes; T. L. Clingman, Buncombe.

IMPORTANT.—We have been informed, by our Representative, Mr. Vest, that the law relative to the Homestead has been amended as follows:

The Sheriff is forbidden to levy or sell any interest in a Homestead. Mechanics of all kinds, have a lien on the Homestead.

An act has also been passed, that any Justice of the Peace may be commissioned by the Judge of probate to take privy examination of a married woman.

Some 400 acts have been passed.

☞ Advices from Washington state that six illicit stills were captured in Wilkes county in this State, during the month of March. Bad for Wilkes. If the people up there want to still as they did in old times, and make a little money to pay their taxes, they must exert themselves in favor of such Congressional candidates as will labor to remove the existing restrictions upon their enterprise.

☞ The carpet-bag postmaster of Nashville, N. C., absconded on the night of the 13th ult., carrying with him the government funds. It is the business of the confiding government which put him there, not ours.

☞ The first payment of three per cent. on dividend No. 10, of the North Carolina Rail Road, due to-day, April 1st, will be paid to stockholders, either in person, upon their order, or by check, in Charlotte, Greensboro or Raleigh.

☞ A gentleman from North Carolina was robbed of $175 in Norfolk, Va., a few days since, while taking a nap in the reception room of the National Hotel. He won't take another such nap in a hurry.

☞ The mail-agent on the route between Raleigh and Norfolk has been arrested for opening letters and stealing their money contents. The culprit was employed by Renfrow, the radical representative from Halifax county, who holds the agency, to act for him while he was attending the Legislature.

☞ An old negro woman, claiming to be 110 years old, fell from a wagon in Warren county, a few days since, and was so severely injured as to cause her death.

☞ We regret to learn, says the *Old North State*, that William Stokes, residing a mile or two above Stokes' Ferry on the Yadkin River, met with the entire loss of his dwelling house and its contents, together with some out buildings, a few nights since, by fire. Himself a victim of rheumatism, and his wife a cripple, this is a most deplorable loss, as it sweeps away everything he possesses.

The Circassian Corn.

It is evident that the Southern people, more than ever before, are taking a deep interest in the better culture and development of their lands. The war, in depriving them of the system of labor to which they had been accustomed, resulted in the introduction of new ideas regarding agriculture; and with these ideas came a desire to compete with the Northern farmers, who for years have been laboring to advance their noble Avocation to the rank of a positive science. That the latter have well-nigh succeeded is shown by the fact that they can, by dint of close cultivation and the use of choice varieties of seed, produce from a small area crops that our own people could not raise upon more extensive plantations.

Being now dependent, to a certain degree, upon their personal exertions, our people are waking up, their latent energy is beginning to show itself, and a new era in tillage has been inaugurated. Possessing the dual advantages of climate and soil over the Northern farmer, it will not be long before the South also has its system of scientific agriculture, adapted to itself, and far more beneficial in its results than anything yet attempted in less favored latitudes.

Among the more prominent features of this salutary change, is the bringing forward of new kinds of grain, of every possible description—wheat, rye, corn, oats, barley, rice, etc., etc.,—in order that they may be subjected to the test of our soil and climate. These are carefully tried, at first in small quantities, then in larger ones, and finally discarded or adopted as they meet the expectations of growers. It is true that many of these vaunted species prove, *with us*, absolute failures, while others again surpass encomium.

Through the exertions of the Agricultural Bureau at Washington, many new species of grain have of late years made their way to this country; among them is the Circassian Corn, a grain justly celebrated in eastern Europe, and especially in the neighborhood of the Black Sea, where it is extensively grown. It is this corn, which, of late years, has furnished a large proportion of the bread consumed by southern Russia, Turkey and eastern Asia. Large quantities are exported to Persia, Tartary and the various countries bordering on the Indian Ocean, its peculiar nature preserving it for a long time from the influences of the climate in the latter belt of territory, which is excessively hot.

The Circassian Corn grows to the height of ten feet; stalk, thick and fibrous; leaves, three to three and a half feet long, three to four inches broad, under side and edges covered with soft, white hairs, very juicy and make excellent fodder. Being a very forward corn, it is, like most of that description, quite productive, there being generally two or three ears to the stalk, and sometimes as high as four. Unlike the early kinds, however, which, for the most part, produce dwarfish ears, those of this species are quite large—larger, in fact, than are generally produced by the favored species to which we have been accustomed. The ear contains 24 rows of grains, sometimes, but very seldom, more; the grains being white, with a greenish tint when fully matured—a kind of subdued pea-color; they are round, plump, and filled with a snowy white powder resembling rice flour. The cob is nearly white with a pinkish cast, very brittle when dry, and contains a large percentage of farinaceous substance, thus rendering it, when ground up, a valuable auxiliary in the feeding of stock. In planting this corn, much depends on the land, though little in the cultivation. Once planted on land that will bring corn at all, it will flourish famously in spite of neglect. By planting from the 10th to 30th of April, in this climate, the crop will be sufficiently matured for harvesting by the first of August.

Our article has exceeded the length originally designed, therefore we will merely remark, in conclusion, that A. P. Rilpfhul, Esq., the agent for the sale of this corn is now in Salem, but will probably leave to-night. He will distribute samples to the various stores in town, for the inspection of the curious, and will leave such directions regarding culture as may be necessary. We dare say that Messrs. Patterson & Co., Ross Wommack, or H. D. Lott, will be happy to answer any interrogatories that our inquiring friends may put to them, to-day.

☞ Mr. Giles Swanner, an elderly and inoffensive citizen of Edgecombe, was called to his door on the night of the 20th ult., and upon opening it, received a heavy blow upon his head with some deadly instrument in the hands of some unknown person. He was found by his wife lying in a pool of blood, with his skull fractured. No clue to the assassin.

☞ What is the reason the Hillsboro *Recorder*, and several other of our more valued exchanges, are so fitful in their visits to our office? Sometimes we miss them for two or three weeks at a stretch.

MUEHLBACH'S HIS. NOVELS
Should be read by all.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE

☞ An old man named Allmen was shot in the back and thigh, on the night of the 20th ult., while engaged in robbing the turnip-patches of his neighbors who had for some time been the victims of his depredations. So says the Statesville *American*.

RIGHT.—We are glad to learn that Capt. N. A. Ramsay, of Chatham, and Capt. Pride Jones, of Orange, both Democrats, are canvassing those counties and addressing the people in favor of the suppression of lawlessness and in opposition to the course of outrages that have been so prevalent in those counties. These gentlemen have taken a just and patriotic view of their duty, and are entitled to the thanks of the friends of peace, law and order.—*Old North State*.

Injunction.

The Charlotte *Democrat* learns that the Public Treasurer has been enjoined against delivering to the Wilmington Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad the $500,000 of Bonds which were authorized to be surrendered to the Company by late Act of the Legislature to enable it to prosecute work on the Road. Those Bonds had been placed in the Treasury as security that the Company would pay the interest on bonds outstanding and held by different parties. The injunction was sued out by some one who holds bonds and who disputes the right of the Legislature to surrender the securities held by the State.

SEMI-WEEKLY PIONEER.—We have received the first number of the *Semi-Weekly Pioneer*, published at Ashville, in this State. We have missed the weekly Pioneer for some time, but presume it will pay its visits regularly hereafter.

MARRIED,

On the 24th ult., by Rev. M. E. Grunert Mr. ROBERT REICH, of Collins County Texas, to Miss MARTHA S. GRIFFIN, of this place.

On the 25th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. M. L. Wood, Mr. WILLIAM FOY to Miss ELIZA BANNER, all of Surry county.

On the 24th ult., by J. W. Jackson, Esq., Mr. WILEY F. DUNMAN and Miss ELIZABETH FORKNER, all of Surry county.

THE MARKETS

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler,
Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., April 1,, 1870.

Bacon, 16 to 18 cts. new.
Beeswax, 30 to 33 cents.
Beef, 5 for fore and 6 for hindquarter.
Butter, 25 cents per lb
Coffee, 25 @ 30 cents, according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $2 00 by single bunch.
Cotton Sheetings, 14 cts. by the bale, 15 to 16 cts. single yard.
Candles, tallow, 20 cents per lb.
" *adamantine*, 25 cts.
Chickens, 15 to 20 cents.
CORN, new, $ 1 10.
Cheese, 25 cents per lb.
Eggs, 12½ to 00 cents per dozen.
Flaxseed, $1 50 for 56 pounds.
FLOUR, $3½ per 100 pounds.
FRUIT, Dried Apples, 4 to 7 cents.
" *Peaches*, peeled, 12 to 15.
" " unp'l'd halves, 8.
" " " quarters 5 to 6
" *Blackberries*, no sale.
" *Cherries*, 25.
" *Plums*, 25.
" *Damsons*, 15.
" *Pears*, 10.
Feathers, 50 cents per lb.
Hay, 40 to 50 cents per 100 lbs.
Iron, Bar, 6½, Castings, 9 per lb.
Lard, 20. cents
Leather, Sole, 30 to 35 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cents per gallon.
Sorghum, 60 cents.
Fine Syrup, $1 25.
Nails, 8 cents per lb; 7 by the keg.
Oats, 60 cts. per bushel; Sheaf 25 cts. per doz.
Peas, per bushel $1 00.
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter, 50 cents by the pound.
Potatoes, Irish, $1 00 per bushel.
Rice, 15 cents per lb.
Rye, $1 25 per bushel.
Rags, 3 a 3½ cents.
Sugar, brown, 16½; clarif'd 20 cents per lb. Crushed 20, pulverized, 20.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $3.25 per Sack. Am. 3 00
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
Malt Vinegar, 60 cents.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 25 to $1 50.

Danville Tobacco Market.

March 30, 1870.

Lugs,—Common, 5 to 6, Good, 6 to 8, Fine, 8 to 15; Extra Smoking, 15 to 35.
Leaf—Common, 7 to 9, Good,, 9 to 12, Fine, 12 to 18, Yellow Wrappers, 20 to 106.

LIST YOUR TAXES.

IN conformity with the provisions of Chapter 74 Public Laws of North Carolina, of 1868-69, the Trustees of Winston Township will attend at

Alexander Masten's, April 18th,
Commissioner's Hall, Salem, April 19th & 20th,
Court-House, Winston, April 21st and 22d,

to take lists of taxable property, incomes, and everything the law requires, for the year ending April 1, 1870.

All persons liable for taxes must attend on the days above appointed. See Chapter 74, section, 11, Public Laws of North Carolina, 1868-69. Persons failing to give in on the above named days, render themselves liable to pay double tax. By order of the Board of Trustees.

CHARLES BRIETZ, Chairman.
March, 21, 1870.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls can earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address and test the business, we make this unparalled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*, one of the largest and best family newspapers published, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & Co., Augusta, Maine.

U. S. Revenue Notice.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE,
FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT N. C.
GREENSBORO', March 24th, 1870.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the provisions of the Internal Revenue Law, Section 19 of the act of June 30th, 1864, as amended March 3rd, 1865, July 13th, 1866 and March 2d, 1867, that I, FRANK WHEELER, Assessor, will sit at my office, in the Town of

GREENSBORO',

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 P. M., on the

4th, 5th, and 6th of April next,

To hear appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive assessments, valuations or enumerations, by the Assessor or Assistant Assessors, returned on the Annual Lists. Appeals relative to such assessments made and returned on Monthly Lists will be heard at any time.

Notice is further given that no appeal will be allowed to any party after he shall have been duly assessed and the Annual List, containing the assessment, has been transferred to the Collector.

All appeals to said Assessor, as aforesaid, must be made in writing and specify the particular cause, matter, or thing, respecting which a decision is required, and must state the ground or principle of error complained of.

FRANK WHEELER,
Assessor Fifth District N. C.
March, 25,-2t.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public sale on Friday April 1st, 1870, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at BATH BRANCH RAIL-ROAD CABINS,

30 YOUNG THRIFTY SHOATS.
20 EMPTY MOLASSES AND BACON HOGSHEADS.
100 WHEELBARROWS, &c. &c.

Terms—CASH.

E. BELO, PRESIDENT,
N. W. N. C. R. R. Co.
March 25, 1870. 1t.

VALUABLE
Plantation for Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by David H. Blum, on the 13th day of July, 1866, I shall sell at public sale, on a credit of six months, the plantation on which the said David H. Blum now resides, on Friday, April 8th, next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The plantation contains about **115 Acres,** more or less, of good bottom, wood and cleared upland; lies about one and a half miles East of Salem, and near the Railroad. Also one cow, wagon, all the farming tools and growing crop.

THEO. F. KEEHLN, Trustee.
March 18, 1870. 18-tds

SPRING & SUMMER IMPORTATION
1870.

RIBBONS,
Millinery and Straw Goods

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
BONNET TRIMMING & VELVET RIBBONS
BONNET SILKS, SATINS & VELVETS,
Blonds, Netts, Crapes, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers, &c.
STRAW BONNETS AND LADIES' HATS,
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,
SHAKER HOODS, &c.
237 AND 239 BALTIMORE STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Offer the largest Stock to be found in this Country, and unequalled in choice variety and cheapness, comprising the latest Parisian novelties.

Orders solicited, and prompt attention given.

LORILLARD'S "RUREKA" SMOKING TOBACCO is an excellent article of granulated Virginia; wherever introduced it is universally admired. It is put up in handsome muslin bags, in which orders for Meerschaum pipes are daily packed.

LORILLARD'S YACHT CUB SMOKING TOBACCO classed by all who consume it as the "finest of all;" it is made of the choicest leaf grown; it is anti-nervous in its effects, as the Nicotine has been extracted; it leaves no disagreeable taste after smoking; it is very mild, light in color and weight, hence one pound will last as long as 3 of ordinary tobacco. In this brand we also pack orders every day for first quality Meerschaum Pipes. Try it and convince yourselves it is all it claims to be, "THE FINEST OF ALL."

LORILLARD'S CENTURY CHEWING TOBACCO This brand of Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco has no equal or superior anywhere. It is without doubt the best chewing tobacco in the country.

LORILLARD'S SNUFFS have now been in general use in the United States over 110 years, and still acknowledged to be "the best" wherever used.

If your storekeeper does not have these articles for sale, ask him to get them; they are sold by respectable jobbers almost everywhere.

Circular of prices forwarded on application.

P. LORILLARD & Co., New York.

FORSYTH COUNTY,

JUSTICE'S COURT.

Thirty-eight Dollars, or about that sum.

Jonathan Transou against Charles Church } Attachment.

Warrant of attachment returned before Solomon Tice, a Justice of the Peace for Forsyth, County, N. C., at his office, on the 26th day of February, 1870, where the defendant is required to appear and answer the complaint.

This the 26th day of February, 1870.

JONATHAN TRANSOU, Plaintiff.

HAND BOOK

FOR COUNTY OFFICERS; APPROVED FORMS AND PRECEDENTS. ALSO THE ACTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, OF 1868-'69, relating to County Officers and County Police. For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

Cheap Reading.

"We have made arrangements with the proprietor of the Carolina Farmer, a first-class eight-page Agricultural Weekly, published at Wilmington, N. C., to club that Journal with the Press, at $3 00 per year for the two, to all new subscribers to the Farmer. Specimen copies of the Carolina Farmer may be seen at this office."

A HEROIC REMEDY!
HENRY'S CARBOLIC CONSTITUTION RENOVATOR,

Based on Science.
Prepared with Skill,

and all the available ingenuity and expertness that the art of Pharmacy of the present day can contribute.

And Combining in Concentrated Form the most

Valuable Vegetable Juices

Known in the History of Medicine for

PURIFYING THE BLOOD,
Imparting
NUTRITION TO THE SYSTEM,
Tone to the Stomach.

And a Healthy action to the Liver, Kidneys, Secretive and Excretive Organs:

A DYING ZOUAVE

lay breathing his last on the battle field, his companions surged on and left him alone.—They knew the cause of his approaching end, it was the deadly bullet. No friendly voice could cheer him to life—no human skill could save him.

Thousands of Precious Lives

are to-day as rapidly sinking, and as surely tottering on to an untimely end, in Suffering, Agony, Wretchedness and ignorance of the cause which

Science can arrest and assauge,
Nourish into new Life and Vigor,
And cause the Bloom of Health

To dance once more upon their withered cheek.

DISEASE, LIKE A THIEF,

steals upon its victims unawares, and before they are aware of its attack, plants itself firmly in the system, and through neglect or inattention becomes seated, and defies all ordinary or temporary treatment to relinquish its merciless grasp.

DO YOU KNOW THE CAUSE OF

The wasted form—the hollow cheek?
The withered face—the sallow complexion?
The feeble voice—the sunken, glassy eye?
The emaciated form—the trembling frame?
The treacherous pimple—the torturing sore?
The repulsive eruption—the inflamed eye?
The pimpled face—the rough, colorless skin?
and debilitating ailments of the present age?
The answer is simple, and covers the whole ground in all its phases, viz: the

FANGS OF DISEASE
AND
HEREDITARY TAINT
ARE FIRMLY FIXED IN THE
FOUNTAIN OF LIFE—THE BLOOD.

THE
Indiscriminate Vaccination

during the late war, with diseased Lymph has ***TAINTED THE BEST BLOOD*** in the entire land. It has planted the germ of the most melancholy disease in the veins of men, women and children on all sides, and nothing short of

A HEROIC REMEDY

will eradicate it root and branch, forever.

Such a remedy is

HENRY'S
CARBOLIC
Constitution Renovator.

On reaching the Stomach, it assimilates at once with the food and liquids therein, and from the moment it passes into the Blood, it attacks disease at its fountain head, in its germ and maturity, and dissipates it through the avenues of the organs with unerring certainty, ***and sends new and pure Blood bounding through every artery and vein.***

The tubercules of Scrofula that sometimes flourish and stud the inner coating of the abdoman, like kernels of corn, are withered, dissolved and eradicated and the diseased parts nourished into life. The Torpid Liver and Inactive Kidneys are stimulated to a healthy secretion, and their natural functions restored to renewed health and activity.

Its action upon the blood, fluids of the body, and Glandular System, are

TONIC, PURIFYING AND DISINFECTANT

At its touch, disease droops, dies, and the victim of its violence, as it were,

LEAPS TO NEW LIFE.

It relieves the entire system of pains and aches, enlivens the spirits, and imparts a

Sparkling Brightness to the Eye,
A Rosy glow to the Cheek,
A Ruby Tinge to the Lips,
A Clearness to the Head,
A Brightness to the Complexion,
A Buoyancy to the Spirits,
And Happiness on all Sides.

Thousands have been rescued from the verge of the grave by its timely use.

This Remedy is now offered to the public with the most solemn assurance of its intrinsic medicinal virtues, and powerful Healing properties.

FOR ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE
KIDNEYS, RETENTION OF URINE,
And Diseases of Women and Children.

Nervous Prostration, Weakness, General Lassitude, and Loss of Appetite, it is unsurpassed.

It extinguishes
Affections of the Bones, Habitual Costiveness, Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys Dyspepsia, Erysipelis, Female Irregularities, Fistula, all Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Piles, Pulmonery Diseases, Consumption, Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphillis.

PREPARED BY
Prof. M. B. HENRY,
DIRECTOR-GENERAL
OF THE
BERLIN HOSPITAL,
M. A., L. L. D. F. R. S.
HENRY & CO., Proprietors,
Laboratory, 278 Pearl Street,
Post-Office Box 5272, NEW YORK.

☞ CONSTITUTION RENOVATOR is $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5. Sent anywhere on receipt of price. Patients are requested to correspond confidentially, and reply will be made by following mail.

Sold by all respectable Druggists.
March 25, 1870. 11-1y

Entered according to Act of Congress, by M. E. HENRY in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New

A Love Song.

O vere my lofe a sugar powl,
De ferry smallest loomp
Vouldt shweet de seas from bole to bole,
Und make de shildren shoomp.
Und if she vere a clofer fieldt,
I'd bet my only pence
It vouldn't pe no dime at all
Pefore I'd shoomp de fence.

Her heafenly foice it drills me so,
It really seems to hoort;
She ish de hollest animile
Dat roons oopen de dirt.
De rennbow rises ven she sings;
De sone shines ven she dalk;
De Angles crow und flap deir vings
Ven she goes out to valk.

So livin vite—so carnadine—
Mine lofe's complexion glow;
It's shoost like abendearmosine,
Rich gleaming on de shnow.
Her soul makes plooshes in her sheek,
As sommer reds de wein,
Or sonlight sends a fire-life troo
An blank karbunkelstein.

De neberschwengliche idees
Dis lofe put in my mind,
Vonld make a foostrate philosoph
Of any human kind.
'Tis seuddernd shweet on earth to moot
An himmlisch—hoellich qual,
Und treat mit whiles to kummel schnapps,
De Schœnheitsideal.

Post Office Directory.

Mail Arrangements.

OFFICE HOURS, SUNDAY, FROM 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

HIGH POINT MAIL.
Arrives daily by 11, A. M. Closes daily at 1, P. M.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, by 1, P. M. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 M.

REIDSVILLE MAIL.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 4 P. M. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7½ A. M.

WALNUT COVE MAIL.
Arrives every Saturday, by 7 P. M. Closes every Friday, at 4½ P. M.

GREENSBORO MAIL.
Arrives every Saturday, by 3 P. M. Closes every Friday, at 5½ A. M.

JONESVILLE MAIL.
Arrives every Friday, by 12 M. Closes every Friday, at 12½ P. M.

FRIEDBERG MAIL.
Arrives every Friday, by 10 A. M. Closes every Friday, at 10 A. M.

Jan. 13, 1870. H. W. SHORE, P. M.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership of KING, HEGE & CO., of Lexington, N. C., having been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to them are respectfully requested to come forward and settle at once, as no further indulgence can be granted.

Notice is hereby given that all accounts and notes not settled on or before the first of May, 1870, will be placed in officer's hands for collection. A. C. Hege is authorized to settle all demands. R. A. KING, *Tennent.*
A. C. HEGE.

Feb. 4, 1870.

A. C. Hege having entered into co-partnership with T. S. Welfare, respectfully solicits his friends and the public to bestow the same kind patronage on the new firm, of "HEGE & WELFARE," that they so liberally gave to King, Hege & Co. Business will be carried on at the *old stand*, where our customers may be assured they will receive the greatest attention, and be supplied with the CHEAPEST and BEST Goods the market can offer.

Feb. 4, 1870.

UNIFORM SYSTEM OF TEXT-BOOKS

FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

THE State Educational Board of North Carolina have adopted the following Books for uniform use in the Public Schools:

Parker & Watson's National Spellers.
Parker & Watson's National Readers.
Davie's Arithmetics,
Monteith & McNally's Geographies.
Monteith's Youth's History of the U. S.
Beer's System of Penmanship.

☞ For sale by L. V. BLUM,
Salem, N. C., Feb. 11, 1870.

FRESH AND GENUINE GARDEN SEEDS

IN GREAT VARIETY AT

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,

Post-Office Building, Salem, N. C.

Grass, Oats, Potatoes.

PRIME NEW CROP CLOVER SEED, TIMothy, Orchard, and other Grass Seed.

THE SURPRISE AND RAMSDELL'S GENuine Norway Oats.

ALSO SEED POTATOES OF THE EARLY Rose and other good northern varieties, for sale by

H. D. LOTT.

Salem, Feb. 18. 6-1m.

HUMOROUS BOOKS.

MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP.
CHRONICLES OF PINEVILLE.
WESTERN SCENES.
BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS.
LOUISIANA SWAMP DOCTOR.
FORESTER'S DEER STALKERS.

MRS. EVAN'S NOVELS.

Beulah, Sa Elmo, Inez, Vashti.
For sale t the BOOK-STORE.

MAYNE REID'S BOOKS.

THESE popular Books always on hand at the BOOK-STORE.

FOR SALE

A FINE REPEATER RIFLE. Enquire at this Office.

MUEHLBACH'S HIS. NOVELS

Should be read by all.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE

NEW STORE!

I take pleasure in informing my friends and the public generally, that I have opened at the old stand of

BONER & CRIST,

a well selected stock of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

LADIES' FINE DRESS GOODS,

MERINOES, PLAIDS,
ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, AND CALICOES.

OF THE LATEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLES.

ALSO,

Notions and Fancy Goods,
WHITE GOODS, IRISH LINES, &c.,

A large and varied assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES

Can be found at my Establishment.

Farmers and Mechanics will find in my Stock of

HARDWARE,

everything they may desire, and at prices that will compare favorably with any in the market.

In a word, purchasers will find my stock to consist of everything usually kept in a first-class retail house, all of which has been bought with special care, and on the most favorable terms, thereby enabling me to sell

CHEAP FOR CASH OR BARTER.

☞ Country produce of all kinds wanted

R. A. WOMMACK,
AGENT.

Salem, Jan. 14th, 1870. 1s-tf.

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,

POST OFFICE BUILDING.

THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable

DRUGS & MEDICINES

can always find them at the above establ ment, at resonable prices,

FANCY ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS,
NOTIONS,
PATENT MEDICINES,

n fact everything in his line always on hand.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Jan. 14, 1870.

SEASONABLE BOOKS!

Books of Travel,
New Novels,
Poems.

Together with a full assortment of

BOOKS

FOR FIRESIDE READING.

ust received at the BOOK-STORE.

☞ Everybody is reading and talking about those marvellous books, "THE GATES AJAR.' and "GATES WIDE OPEN."

A few copies at the Salem Bookstore
Sent by mail for $1 60.

State of North Carolina, } FORSYTH COUNTY. }

SUPERIOR COURT.

IT appearing, upon affidavit, to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, John Teague, is not a resident of this State, and cannot be personally served with a summons in this case, and that the plaintiff hath cause of action against the defendant: It is therefore ordered by the court that publication of the summons be made for six weeks, in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, which summons is in the words and figures as follows, to wit;

Nathaniel Pfaff, Executor of Peter Pfaff, deceased, Plaintiff, against John Teague, Defendant. } Summons.

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To the Sheriff of Forsyth County...Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon John Teague, the Defendant above named, if he be found within your county, to appear at the office of Sup. Court Clerk for the county of Forsyth, within twenty-five days, after service of this summons on him, exclusive of the day of such service, and answer the complaint, a copy of which is served with this summons; and let him take notice, that if he fail to answer the said complaint within that time, the Plaintiff will take judgment against him for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars with interest on that sum from the 21st day of July, 1858, to the time when it shall be paid subject to a credit of $38 06, from April, 1867.

Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return. Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 11th day of January, 1870. JOHN BLACKBURN,
Clerk of the Superior Court, Forsyth Co.

Nathaniel Pfaff, Executor of Peter Pfaff, deceased, Plaintiff. against John Teague, Defendant. } Attachment

Two hundred and fifty dollars, due by promissory note, with interest from 21st day of July, 1858, subject to a credit of $38 06, paid in April, 1867. Warrant for attachment returnable before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Forsyth county, at his office in Winston, on Monday, the 7th day of March, 1870, when and where the said defendant is required to appear and answer the complaint, dated this the 12th day of January, 1870.

JOHN BLACKBURN, Clerk.

Feb. 4, 1870. 6w-pr. fee $15

Just Received,

A Few Diaries,---Cheap.
Wood's Object Lessons
IN BOTANY.
Game of Great Events.
AT THE BOOK-STORE.

VENI, VIDI VICI.

What Everybody Says Must Be So.

The Conqueror of all Snuff.

G. W. G. GGGGG & AX'S
G. W. G. AAAAA & AX'S
G. W. G. IIIII & AX'S
G. W. G. LLLLL & AX'S
CELEBRATED
CELEBRATED
CELEBRATED

SCOTCH SNUFF
SCOTCH SNUFF
SCOTCH SNUFF

HAS been fully tested and pronounced by all amateur dippers to be the best SNUFF now in use. Its superior taste and pureness from all drugs and injurious ingredients, commonly used in the preparation of other snuff, has gained it a wide world reputation.

Do not fail to try it for you will like it.
Ask for it and take no other.
For sale by all dealers in Salem and Winston.

Patterson & Co., } Agents for Salem N. C.
E. A. Vogler, }

Rowland Bros., Wholesale Grocers, Agents for Norfolk, Va.

L. J. Bossieux, Wholesale Confectioner, Agent for Richmond, Va.

E. W. Williams & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Agents for Charleston, S. C.

NOTICE.—The high reputation that our Snuff has attained has induced certain manufacturers to imitate our TRADE MARK; the superior quality of our snuff does not lay in the trade mark but the superior quality of tobacco it is manufactured of.

G. W. GAIL & AX.

August 13, 1869—43 -1y.

PLAIN AND FANCY BOOK & JOB PRINTING

NEATLY EXECUTED

AT

THE SALEM PRINTING OFFICE.

ORDERS FOR

PAMPHLETS,
POSTERS,
HANDBILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BUSINESS CARDS,
COTTON LABELS,
TOBACCO LABELS,
BLANKS OF ALL KINDS,

and any other kind of LETTER PRESS printing, respectfully solicited. *Terms.*—CASH.

L. V. BLUM, Proprietor.

Salem, N. C. Jan. 1870.

SCHOOL BOOKS

A large assortment of

PRIMERS AND SPELLERS.

Readers—The New Elementary Reader. N. C. Readers, McGuffey's old and new series, New York Readers, &c.

Geographies—Mitchell's old and new School Geography and Atlas, First Lessons, Intermediate and Primary. Cornel's

Grammars—Smith's Bullions and Murray's English Grammar,

Arithmetics—Emerson's and Davies' Arithmetics, and Keys.

Histories—Robbins' Outlines, Quackenbos. Davenport's and Tytler's Universal

Dictionaries—Primary, Common School, High School, Academic, Family, New National Pictorial, & Jewett's French Dictionary, Cobb's Pocket Lexicon, Webster's Pocket Lexicon

Speakers—Dime Speakers and Dialogues, Ross's Speaker, Humorous Speak'r, Sargent's Primary, Northend's Entertaining Dialogues, &c.

Algebra—Davie's and Loomis',

Astronomy—Matteson's Primary and High School, Smith's with plates.

Comstock's Botany, Geology and Chemistry.

SPENCER'S LATIN LESSONS,
Bullion's Latin Reader,
" " Grammar,
" " Sallust,
" " Cicero,
Anthon's " Virgil,
" " Horace.

DRAPER'S TEXT BOOK of PHYSIOLOGY.
CHILD'S BOOK OF NATURAL HISTORY.
ENQUIRE WITHIN.—A Valuable Book.

COPY and CYPHERING BOOKS.

STATIONERY.

Envelopes, an assortment,
Pencils, Pens and Pen-holders, Quills,
Sealing Wax, Visiting Cards, Port Folios,
Pencil Points, Slate Pencils and Sponge,
Ink Erasers, Rubber Rulers and Tips,
Pencil Sharpeners, Ivory Folders,
Elastic Bands, Trans. Slates,
German Colors,
&c,, &c,

INKS!---*Black, Red, Blue and Violet.*
David's Brilliant Carmine Ink in stands.
David's Ink Powder.
Blotting Pads,

PAPERS, &c.,

embracing

Commercial & French Note,
Packet Post & Fine Wove Letter,
Counting House, Common Journal,
Legal Cap, Bill Paper,
&c., &c.

Docket Paper, for Clerks of Courts.
Tracing Paper, Gold and Silver Paper, Tissue Paper, Fancy Paper for Boxes, Marbled Paper; Perfumed Paper in Fancy Boxes, &c.

PRIZE STATIONERY PACKETS,
Price, 25 and 30 cents.

ENVELOPES,

A large assortment of Envelopes of all size
A lot of Fancy Colored Envelopes.

BLANK BOOKS,

Full and half bound Journals, Day Books and Ledgers.

Pass and Memorandum Books,

American Tales.
DeWitt's Twenty-five cent Novels.
Humorous Sketches,
Beadle's and Monroe's Ten cent Novels.

AT THE SALEM BOOK-STORE,

DOTY'S WASHING MACHINE.

LATELY MUCH IMPROVED—AND THE NEW

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER

Improved with ROWELL'S PATENT DOUBLE COG WHEELS, and the PATENT STOP, are now unquestionably far superior to any apparatus for washing clothes ever invented, and will save their cost twice a year, by saving labor and clothes.

Those who have used them give testimony as follows:

"We like our machine much; could not be persuaded to do without it, and with the aid of Doty, we feel that we are masters of the position."—*Rev. L. Scott, Bishop M. E. Church.*

"It is worth one dollar a week in any family."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"In the laundry of my house there is perpetual thanksgiving on Mondays for the invention.'—*Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler.*

"Every week has given it a stronger hold upon the affections of the inmates of the laundry.'—*N. Y. Observer.*

"I heartily commend it to economists of time, money, and contentment."—*Rev. Dr. Bellows.*

"Friend Doty—Your last improvement of your Washing Machine is a complete success.—I assure you 'our Machine' after a year's use, is thought more of, to-day than ever, and would not be parted with under any circumstances."—*Solon Robinson.*

"Your Washing Machine has been in daily use in our laundry, and the housekeeper expresses herself as highly pleased with it. It certainly accomplishes a greater amount of work, with less labor, and does not wear the clothes near so much as the old fashioned washboard. By using it, one laundress is dispensed with."—*Wm. M. F. Round, Superintendent of Infant's Department of St. Catharine's Nursery, N Y. City.*

PRICES.---A Fair Offer.

Send the retail price, Washer, $14, Extra Wringer, $9, and we will forward either or both machines, free of freight, to places where no one is selling; and so sure are we they will be liked, that we agree to refund the money if any one wishes to return the machines, free of freight, after a month's trial, according to directions.

No husband, father or brother should *permit* the drudgery of washing with the hands, fifty-two days in the year, when it can be done better, more expeditiously, with less labor, and no injury to the garments, by a Doty Clothes Washer and Universal Wringer.

Canvassers with exclusive right of sale make money fast selling them.

Sold by dealers generally, to whom liberal discounts are made.

R. C. BROWNING, *Gen. Agent.*
32 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK.

GIFT BOOKS.

DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.
DAILY BIBLE READINGS for the Lord's Household. Intended for the Family Circle or closet.
GREEN PASTURES; or Daily Food for the Lord's Flock
STILL WATERS; or Refreshment for the Savior's Flock at Eventide.
"ABOVE RUBIES," or Memorials of Christian Gentlewomen. By Miss Brightwell, author of "Annals of Industry and Genius,"
Hannah Moore's Private Devotions,
Heaven our Home.
The Changed Cross, and other Poems.
Spurgeon's Gems. Morning by Morning.
Jay's Family Prayers.
Macduff's Family Prayers, (Presbyterian.)
POCKET BIBLES, with and without clasps.
Basket of Flowers.
Forget Me Not. Parting Gift.
Bogatzky's Golden Treasury.
Biblical Antiquities.
"Heavenward," a collection of poems of consolation, full gilt. A charming book for the home circle.
Yesterday, To-day and Forever.

POEMS.

COWPER, TENNYSON, LONGFELLOW, BYRON, MILTON, MOORE, BURNS.
EMBLEMS OF POETRY, Gold border around each page, gilt edges.
FORGET ME NOT,
PARTING GIFT.
POETRY OF FLOWERS,
THOMPSON'S SEASONS.

All the above books are uniformly bound in muslin, gilt edges and gold border around each page.

Abbott's Histories,	Rollo Books,
Hillside Library,	Sunnybank Stories,
Rosebud Stories,	Charlie's Little Lib'y,
Arabian Nights,	Gulliver's Travels,
Aesop's Fables,	Story Book of Wond's
Nutshell of Knowledge,	Robinson Crusoe,
Paul and Virginia,	Young Marooners,
Hans Anderson's Stories,	Rollo Story Books,
Old and New Testament Naratives.	

Martin Rattler; or a Boy's adventures in Brazil, with numerous illustrations.
Nineveh and its Story, pro.usely illustrated.

CAPT. MAYNE REID'S NOVELS.

Forest Exiles,	Boy Tar,
The Young Yagers,	Young Voyagers,
Ran Away to Sea,	Odd People,
The Bush Boys,	Plant Hunters,
Desert Home,	Boy Hunters,
White Guantlet,	dBruin,
Headless Horseman,	Child Wife,
Outward Bound,	Shamrock and Thistle,
Red Cross,	Dikes and Ditches.

Gorrilla Hunter, Coral Island, Child life in Italy, Frank the Young Naturalist, Adventures of Baron Munchausen, Cast Away in the Cold, Culm Rock, Picture Poetry, Young Fur Traders, Swiss Family Robinson, Butterfly Hunters, What Makes Me Grow, Queer Little People, Grim's Goblins, Farming for Boys, Stories of Many Lands, Far and Near, My Pretty Gift Book, Frank on the Prairie, Red Letter Days, Royal Road to Spelling and Reading.

NEW BOOKS.

Thousand Miles Walk across South America, Trial, Mohun, Norwood, Godfrey's Fortunes, The Story of Kennett, Conquest of Florida, Ruby's Husband, Jargal, Woman's Kingdom, Found and Lost, Gordian Knot, Beauclercs, Breakspeare, Too True, Foul Play, Smoking and Drinking.

Lost Lenore,	Hunter's Feast,
Scalp Hunters,	Tiger Hunters,
Afloat in the Forest,	Boy Slaves.
Book of Quadrupeds,	Ocean Waifs.

OLIVER OPTIC'S BOOKS.

At the BOOK-STORE.

THE NEW ROBINSON CRUSOE,
In words of one sylable.—At the BOOK-STORE

BLUM'S FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR

1870,

NOW READY!

Price Reduced,

Orders respectfully solicited.

Address, L. V. BLUM,
Salem, N. C.

VERMICELLI & MACARONI

AT

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
POSTOFFICE BUILDING

Feb. 20, 1868 26-

JUST RECEIVED,

A fresh supply of **HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER,** a popular and highly recommended article.

LAMPS, OIL, &c.,

Also another supply of Drugs, Medicine Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., at

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Post Building

1868. 25

PICTURE CARDS.

Consisting of

BIRDS, ANIMALS, SCRIPTURAL SCENES, ILLUSTRATIONS FROM PILGRIM'S PROGRESS,
VIEWS OF CENTRAL PARK
&c., &c., &c.
A FINE LOT OF COLORED

PICTURES.

Suitable for Framing, consisting of

PORTRAITS,
GROUPS,
KITTENS,
LANDSCAPES, HUNTING SCENES,
&c., &c., &c.

INDELIBLE PENCIL.—A new and convenient article,

LETTER WRITERS, DREAM BOOKS.

The Largest Assortment of

TOY BOOKS

ver offered to the public in this place.

BOOKS FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS.

A full and complete assortment
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

CHROMOS.

A few of these beautiful pictures on hand Call and see them.

PEN LETTER BOOKS, with Inks. This is a copying book without the use of a press.
Letter Files—a book to preserve your letters received.
Mourning Paper and Envelopes.
Fancy Envelopes,—Carrier Dove and others.
Curtain Fixtures, complete,
Picture Cord and Loops,
Backgammon Boards.
Chessmen and Dominoes.
New Form Book or Magistrate's Guide,
Ladies' Knives, Fruit Knives,
Ladie's Portmonnaeis.
"Secretaries" and "Correspondence,"— a new supply.
BLANK BOOKS,—a new supply of Ledgers, Day Books and Feints.
TIME BOOKS.—Weekly and Monthly.
A large size Pass Books.
Astronomy—Guy's and Kidders.
Quackenbos' Composition and Rhetoric.
Passion Week, or "Easter Books."
Window Shades in great variety.

CALL AT.....BLUM'S

BOOKS BY MAIL.

WE will send the following valuable and highly interesting Books by mail, upon receipt of price:

Every Man his Own Lawyer, and Business Form Book. Price $2 75.
☞ Chemistry of the Farm. Price $1 40.
The Old Capitol and its Inmates, $1 50.
Diary of a Refugee, $2 00,
Wearing the Gray, (600 pp.) $4 50,
Abbott's Histories, each, $1 25.
New Physiognomy or Signs of Character $5 50.
New Illustrated Self Instructor, $1 00.
Life of Christ, $1 75.
Schonberg Cotta Family, $2 00.
On Both Sides of the Sea, do
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan, do
Early Dawn, do
Drayton's and Devanant's, do
Prayers of the Ages, $3 00,
Jargal, $2 00,
Four Oaks, $2 00.
St Elmo, $2 25.
Arabian Knights, $2 25.
Gulliver's Travels, $1 75.
Horse Shoe Robinson, $2 25.

Address, L. V. BLUM,
Salem, N. C. Jan.. 1, 1870.

VALUABLE Plantation For Sale.

NEAR SALEM.

For particulars apply to

A. T. ZEVELY.

Salem, Feb. 4, 1870.

AUTOGRAPH AND PHOTOGRAPH. STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS
CARD PHOTOGRAPHS FOR ALBUMS,
NOVELS, TOY BOOKS, GAMES, WRITING AND MUSIC PORT FOLIOS, WORK BOXES, MEMORANDUM BOOKS
at the.....BOOKSTORE.

PATTERSON & CO'S COLUMN.

R. L. PATTERSON. H. W. FRIES.

OVER 1,000 PERSONS

WILL TESTIFY

THAT THE

LARGEST,

BEST SELECTED,

AND

LOWEST PRICED

STOCK OF GOODS

IN

SALEM or WINSTON,

IS TO BE FOUND

AT

OUR STORE.

WE BUY FOR *CASH,* AND we sell for *cash,* and are thereby enabled to supply our customers with the best goods at the most reasonable prices.—We keep our stock full at all times, replenishing as rapidly as the goods are sold.

We shall spare no effort to please our customers. We invite the attention of the public to our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

For such produce as we buy, we pay *cash or goods,* as the customer may prefer.

We are now purchasing CORN, and offer, in *cash,* the highest market price.

OUR WAGON YARD

is the most convenient one in either town, and is free, at all times, to our customers.

Hoping that our friends will sustain us in the future, as they have done in the past, we extend to them the compliments of the season, and trust that the new year may bring happiness and prosperity to each and all of them.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, Jan. 1, 1870.